Supporting Information

Chiral Expression in Conjugated Helical Block

Copolymers

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Experimental Information

All reagents were purchased from TCI, Sigma-Aldrich, J&K Scientific and Acros Organics and used without further purification. 2,2,6,6-Tetramethylpiperidinylmagnesium chloride lithium chloride complex was titrated before use according to the procedure by Love *et al.*¹ Reagent grade solvents were dried by a solvent purification system MBRAUN SPS 800 (columns with activated alumina). ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 300 MHz spectrometer. ¹³C-NMR-spectra were measured on a Bruker Avance 600 MHzspectrometer. Size exclusion chromatography (SEC) measurements were carried out on a Shimadzu 20A GPC system. The column is a PLgel 5 μ m mixed-D type column, and the detection system consists of a differential refractometer and a UV–vis spectrophotometer. The GPC system is calibrated toward polystyrene standards (purchased from Polymer Laboratories). Before measuring, the polymers are dissolved in THF (c ≈ 1 mg/mL) and filtered over a pore size of 0.2 μ m. UV–vis measurements were performed on a Varian 400 Scan. CD-measurements were performed on a Jasco J-1500. Compounds 5², 2R³, 4B⁴, 6S⁵ and 7⁶ were prepared according to literature procedures.

Synthesis of the monomers **Synthesis of compound 3R.**



2R (24.0 mmol, 14.6 g) was brought under N_2 -atmosphere and dissolved in dry THF (100 ml). It was then added dropwise to an ice-cooled suspension of LiAlH₄ (38.4 mmol, 1.46 g) in

THF (16 ml). After complete addition, the ice bath was removed and the mixture was heated at reflux and monitored via TLC (SiO₂, DCM/EtOAc 8/2) until complete conversion (3 hours). The mixture is then cooled to 0°C and added to ice, after which a 2M HCl-solution is added. The product is extracted with diethyl ether and the combined organic layers are dried over MgSO₄. The solvent is removed under reduced pressure and the product is isolated as a yellowish oil. Yield: 11.7 g (84%) ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ (ppm) = 6.58 (s, 2H), 4.61 (d, 2H, 6.0 Hz), 3.98 (m, 6H), 1.86 (m, 3H), 1.60 (m, 9H), 1.26 (m, 19H), 0.94 (d, 9H, 6.6 Hz), 0.87 (d, 18H, 6.6 Hz) ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 150 MHz) δ (ppm) = 153.4, 137.6, 136.0, 105.3, 71.7, 67.4, 65.7, 39.4, 39.3, 37.5, 37.4, 36.4, 29.8, 29.7, 28.0, 24.7, 22.7, 22.6, 22.6, 19.6, 19.6 MS (ESI) (m/z): 575.4

Synthesis of compound 4R.



3R (20.3 mmol, 11.7g) was dissolved in dry DCM (80 ml) and added to pyridinium chlorochromate (PCC) (30.4 mmol, 6.55 g) in dry DCM (70 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours and filtered over silica using diethyl ether. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure and the pure product was isolated as a yellow oil. Yield: 10.4g (89%) ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ (ppm) = 9.84 (s, 1H), 7.08 (s, 2H), 4.10 (m, 6H), 1.86 (m, 3H), 1.59 (m, 9H), 1.24 (m, 18H), 0.94 (d, 9H, 6.6 Hz), 0.87 (d, 18H, 6.6 Hz) ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 150 MHz) δ (ppm) = 191.4, 153.5, 143.8, 131.5, 107.8, 71.9, 67.6, 39.3, 39.2, 37.5, 37.3, 36.3, 29.9, 29.6, 28.0, 24.7, 22.7, 22.6, 19.6, 19.5 MS (ESI) (m/z): 575.4

Synthesis of compound 6R.



Under N₂-atmosphere, NaH (5.30 mmol, 0.13 g) was suspended in dry THF (10 ml). **4R** (5.30 mmol, 3.02 g) in dry THF (5 ml) and **5** (4.80 mmol, 1.50 g) in THF (5 ml) were added respectively. The reaction mixture was heated until reflux and the reaction was monitored with TLC (SiO₂, heptane/DCM 7/3). After complete conversion, the reaction mixture was added to water and a 1M HCl-solution was added. The product was extracted with DCM and the combined organic layers were washed with a NaHCO₃ and NaCl solution respectively. The organic layer was dried using MgSO₄ and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified via column chromatography (SiO₂, heptane/DCM 7/3) and isolated as a yellowish oil. Yield: 1.23 g (35%) ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ (ppm) = 7.25 (d, 1H, 5.9 Hz), 7.19 (d, 1H, 5.9 Hz), 6.96 (d, 1H, 16Hz), 6.88 (d, 1H, 16Hz), 6.71 (s, 2H), 4.02 (m, 6H), 1.87 (m, 3H), 1.59 (m, 9H), 1.25 (m, 18H), 0.95 (d, 9H, 6.6 Hz), 0.87 (d, 18H, 6.6 Hz) ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 150 MHz) δ (ppm) = 153.4, 138.6, 138.2, 132.2, 130.9, 126.0, 124.6, 120.1, 110.9, 105.3, 71.8, 67.5, 39.4, 39.3, 37.5, 37.4, 37.4, 36.5, 29.8, 29.7, 28.0, 24.8, 24.7, 22.7, 22.6, 19.6, 19.6 MS (ESI) (m/z): 734.4

Synthesis of compound 6B.



The same procedure as described for **6R** was followed, using **4B** (3.80 mmol, 1.38 g) instead of **4R**. Yield: 0.82 g (46%) 1H-NMR (CDCl3, 300 MHz) δ (ppm) = 7.25 (d, 1H, 5.9 Hz), 7.18 (d, 1H, 5.9 Hz), 6.96 (d, 1H, 16 Hz), 6.88 (d, 1H, 16 Hz), 6.69 (s, 2H), 3.82 (m, 6H), 1.87 (m, 3H), 1.62 (m, 3H), 1.29 (m, 3H), 1.05 (d, 9H, 6.6 Hz), 0.96 (t, 9H, 7.4 Hz) 13C-NMR (CDCl3, 150 MHz) δ (ppm) = 153.5, 138.5, 138.3, 132.2, 131.0, 126.0, 124.7, 120.0, 110.8, 104.9, 78.7, 73.9, 35.8, 34.9, 26.2, 16.7, 11.4, 11.4 MS (ESI) (m/z): 525.1

Synthesis of the polymers

Synthesis of the block copolymers made from enantiomers **1** and **2** The reagent quantities and reaction yields can be found in Table S 1. The quantities for the initiator are found in Table S 2.

Two flasks were charged with respectively **6S** and **6R** and purged with N₂. 2,2,6,6tetramethylpiperidinylmagnesium chloride (TMPMgCl.LiCl) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred for three hours at room temperature. Compound **7** and 1,3bis(diphenylphosphino)propane were added to a flask and brought under N₂-atmosphere. THF (1 ml) was added and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes to obtain initiator **8**. After three hours, the flasks containing **6S** and **6R** were diluted with dry THF until a monomer concentration of 0.1M. The first monomer was then cannulated into the initiator flask. After 10 minutes of polymerization time, a small quantity of polymer was taken out and terminated by addition of 2M HCl in THF for GPC-analysis. The second monomer was then added. After 35 minutes, the polymerization was terminated using a 2M HCl in THF solution. The polymer was then precipitated in methanol and purified via Soxhlet extraction using methanol and chloroform. The chloroform layer was concentrated under reduced pressure and again precipitated in methanol. The polymer was filtered on a glass sintered filter and dried under vacuum. It was isolated as a red powder.

Table S 1. Reagent quantities and yields for the monomer synthesis for polymers P1-P6

	Compound 6S			Compound 6R			
	Amount	Mass	TMPMgCl.LiCl	Amount	Mass	TMPMgCl.LiCl	Yield
	(mmol)	(mg)	(0.81M) (ml)	(mmol)	(mg)	(0.81M) (ml)	(mg/%)
P1	0.30	220	0.35	0	0	0	117/59%
P2	0.26	190	0.30	0.04	30	0.05	102/62%
P3	0.22	160	0.25	0.08	61	0.09	110/67%
P4	0.15	110	0.19	0.05	37	0.06	50/51%
P5	0.18	128	0.20	0.13	92	0.15	107/66%
P6	0.13	91	0.15	0.08	55	0.09	65/66%

Table S 2. Reagent quantities for the initiator synthesis for polymers P1-P6

	7		dppp	
	Amount (µmol)	Mass (mg)	Amount (µmol)	Mass (mg)
P1, P2, P3, P5	8.3	7.13	16.6	6.87
P4, P6	5	4.28	10	4.12



Figure S 1. Scheme for the synthesis of block copolymers P1-P6

Synthesis of the block copolymers made from **3** and **1** For these polymers, the same procedure as for the first series of block copolymers was used

with 6B instead of 6S and 6S instead of 6R. The used quantities and reaction yields can be

found in Tables S3 and S4.

Table S 3. Reagent quantities and yields for the monomer synthesis for polymers P7-P14

	Compound 6B			Compound 6S			
	Amount	Mass	TMPMgCl.LiCl	Amount	Mass	TMPMgCl.LiCl	Yield
	(mmol)	(mg)	(0.81M) (ml)	(mmol)	(mg)	(0.81M) (ml)	(mg/%)
P7	0.15	78	0.19	0	0	0	36/55%
P8	0.19	97	0.23	0.02	11	0.02	30/48%
P9	0.18	92	0.21	0.03	18	0.03	50/66%
P10	0.15	78	0.19	0.05	36	0.06	30/38%
P11	0.08	65	0.15	0.08	55	0.09	48/59%
P12	0.05	26	0.06	0.12	88	0.15	38/38%
P13	0.09	46	0.11	0.11	82	0.14	65/66%
P14	0.10	52	0.12	0.22	161	0.27	75/40%

Table S 4. Reagent quantities for the initiator synthesis for polymers **P7-P14**

-	
7	dppp
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	Amount (µmol)	Mass (mg)	Amount (µmol)	Mass (mg)
P7	6	5.13	12	4.95
P8, P9, P10, P11	5	4.28	10	4.12
P12	11	8.2	22	9.2
P13	12	10.0	24	9.7
P14	17	14.2	33	13.7



Figure S 2. Scheme for the synthesis of block copolymers P7-P12

GPC-Chromatograms

GPC chromatograms were measured for both blocks of all block copolymers. The GPC of the first block is in black, GPC after addition of the second block in red. For homopolymers **P1** and **P7** only one chromatogram was measured as there was only one monomer addition. The peak at 10.5 min belongs to BHT used to stabilise THF.



Figure S 3. GPC-chromatogram of **P1**



Figure S 4. GPC-chromatogram of **P2**, first block is in black, the second in red



Figure S 5. GPC-chromatogram of **P3**, first block is in black, the second in red



Figure S 6. GPC-chromatogram of **P4**, first block is in black, the second in red



Figure S 7. GPC-chromatogram of **P5**, first block is in black, the second in red



Figure S 8. GPC-chromatogram of **P6**, first block is in black, the second in red



Figure S 9. GPC-chromatogram of **P7**



Figure S 10. GPC-chromatogram of **P8**, first block is in black, the second in red



Figure S 11. GPC-chromatogram of **P9**, first block is in black, the second in red



Figure S 12. GPC-chromatogram of **P10**, first block is in black, the second in red



Figure S 13. GPC-chromatogram of **P11**, first block is in black, the second in red



Figure S 14. GPC-chromatogram of P12, first block is in black, the second in red



Figure S 15. GPC-chromatogram of P13, first block is in black, the second in red



Figure S 16. GPC-chromatogram of **P14**, first block is in black, the second in red. The chromatogram of the first block still contains monomer and stabilizer as purification via Soxhlet extraction was not possible due to the solubility of the short first block in methanol.

UV-Vis and CD-spectra

The polymers were dissolved in chloroform and methanol was added at constant rate via a

syringe pump. For the calculation of the standard deviation of the CD signal, the CD spectrum

at the ratio CHCl₃/MeOH with highest CD intensity was recorded 5 times.





Figure S 38. Solvatochromism experiment for P8







Figure S 41. Solvatochromism experiment for P9



Wavelength (nm) Figure S 42. CD-spectra at different ratios of CHCl₃ and methanol



Wavelength (nm) Figure S 43. Averaged CD spectrum of 5 measurements at 55% methanol





Figure S 44. Solvatochromism experiment for P10



300 500 600 700 400 Wavelength (nm) Figure S 45. CD-spectra at different ratios of CHCl₃ and methanol



Figure S 46. Averaged CD spectrum of 5 measurements at 60% methanol





Wavelength (nm) Figure S 48. CD-spectra at different ratios of CHCl₃ and methanol



Figure S 49. Averaged CD spectrum of 5 measurements at 50% methanol









Figure S 52. Averaged CD spectrum of 5 measurements at 50% methanol



NMR spectra

All spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ with 0.1 v/v TMS.

¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR of the synthesized compounds

3R



















Total Block copolymer





Total block copolymer







Total block copolymer





Total block copolymer





First block





Total block copolymer





































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